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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/798,814	03/10/2004		Sung-Yong Kang	21C-0117	7126
23413	7590	09/20/2005	EXAMINER		INER
CANTOR C		,	CHEN, WEN YING PATTY		
BLOOMFIELD, CT 06002				ART UNIT PAPER NUM	PAPER NUMBER
				2871	

DATE MAILED: 09/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		1/V
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summer	10/798,814	KANG ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
71 MAH DIA BATT 401	Wen-Ying P. Chen	2871
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti- will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a, cause the application to become ABANDON8	N. mely filed n the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		•
 Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>24 A</u> This action is FINAL. 2b) This Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under E 	s action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pr	
Disposition of Claims		
 4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-8,11,14 and 16-21 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 9,10,12,13 and 15 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 	is/are withdrawn from considera	tion.
Application Papers		
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 10 March 2004 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected t drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se tion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). ojected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	

Application/Control Number: 10/798,814

Art Unit: 2871

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election without traverse of Sub-species (a) of Species 1 of Group I in the reply filed on 8/24/05 is acknowledged. Claims 1-8, 11, 14, and 16-21 are withdrawn from consideration. Currently, claims 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

Application/Control Number: 10/798,814

Art Unit: 2871

the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshii et al. (US 6147724) in view of Hasegawa et al. (US 5815224).

With respect to claims 9 and 15: Yoshii et al. disclose in Figure 4A a liquid crystal display apparatus using a backlight assembly comprising: a receiving container (element LF2) including a bottom plate and sidewalls protruded from edges of the bottom plate to form a receiving space; a light exiting device (element GLB) disposed in the receiving space to exit a light; a liquid crystal display panel (elements SUB1 and SUB2) that converts the light into an image light; a liquid crystal display panel supporting member (element WSPC) including a first supporting member frame portion, a second supporting member frame portion and a particle interceptor (element GC1), the first supporting member frame portion having an opening formed in an internal face of the first supporting member frame portion, the second supporting member frame portion being vertically extended from the first supporting member frame portion, the side face of the liquid crystal display panel that is to be mounted on the liquid crystal display panel supporting member facing the inner side face of the second supporting member frame portion, the second supporting member frame portion fixing the liquid crystal display pane; and a chassis (element SHD) received in the receiving container, the chassis covering edges of a top face of the liquid crystal display panel.

Yoshii et al. fail to specifically disclose that the particle interceptor being formed in a shape of a closed loop.

Art Unit: 2871

However, Hasegawa et al. disclose in Figure 43 a particle interceptor (element GC) formed in a shape of a closed loop.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to construct a liquid crystal display apparatus as taught by Yoshii et al. wherein the particle interceptor is formed of a closed loop as taught by Hasegawa et al., since Hasegawa et al. teach that by forming the particle interceptor on all edges of the display panel helps to form a reliable contact for firmly holding the display panel (Column 45, lines 2-9).

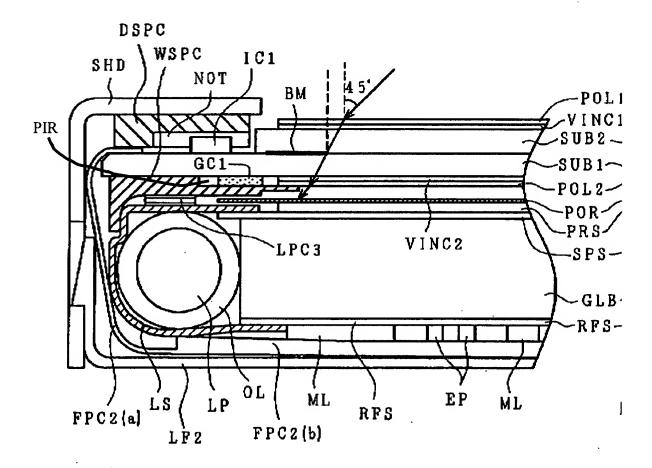
As to claim 10: Yoshii et al. further disclose in Figure 4A that the particle interceptor corresponds to a particle intercepting protrusion (element GC1) formed on the first face of the first supporting member frame portion (base portion of element WSPC) in at least one row, and the particle intercepting protrusion includes a material having flowability (Column 10, lines 62-63, wherein the protrusions are made of rubber).

As to claim 12: Yoshii et al. further disclose in Figure 4A that the particle interceptor includes particle intercepting protrusions (element GC1) formed on the first face, and at least one particle intercepting recess (element PIR as shown in figure below) formed on the particle intercepting protrusions.

Application/Control Number: 10/798,814

Art Unit: 2871

FIG. 4A



As to claim 13: Yoshii et al. further disclose in Column 10 lines 62-63 that the particle interceptor comprises rubber.

Application/Control Number: 10/798,814 Page 6

Art Unit: 2871

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wen-Ying P. Chen whose telephone number is (571)272-8444.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Robert H. Kim can be reached on (571)272-2293. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Wen-Ying P Chen Examiner

Art Unit 2871

WPC 8/31/05

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER